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tention was again called to it by Dr. Brinkley's late communication. By reference to an annexed table, it appears that the greatest error in a series of ten observations, made with the transit, could not have been more than $0''.03$, and consequently it is not probable that the error in fifty observations should have exceeded half that quantity. Taking, however, every circumstance into consideration, it is possible that the whole parallax of α Aquilæ may have amounted to half a second, which is about a tenth part of that assigned to this star by Dr. Brinkley. The author, however, proposes to continue the investigation; and when his observations shall have been sufficiently multiplied, promises to communicate the result to the Society.

On the Parallax of the Fixed Stars in Right Ascension. By John Pond, F.R.S. *Astronomer Royal.* Read May 28, 1818. [*Phil. Trans.* 1818, p. 481.]

This paper is intended as an appendix to a former one on the same subject. The author extends his investigation to a few more of the principal fixed stars. He divides the results of any one star into two parts; first, alternately or accidentally, and also according to the law of parallax; and as no greater difference is observable in the latter than in the former case, it is demonstrable that parallax has had no sensible effect on the observation. He next inquires what may be the magnitude of the parallax that might be concealed by the accidental error of observation. Without entering into a rigorous computation on the laws of probability, he conceives that it may be inferred by inspection, that it is almost impossible that the longer axis of the ellipse, described by the brightest fixed star, can exceed $0''.6$, and it is very improbable that it should amount to half as much; and as this quantity can never derange the mean place of a star $0''.1$ in declination, it is evident that all attempts to determine the parallax by a meridian instrument of any description must be utterly hopeless.

An Abstract of the Results deduced from the Measurement of an Arc on the Meridian, extending from Latitude $8^{\circ} 9' 38''.4$, to Latitude $18^{\circ} 3' 23''.6$ N., being an Amplitude of $9^{\circ} 53' 45''.2$. By Lieut. Colonel William Lambton, F.R.S. *33rd Regiment of Foot.* Read May 21, 1818. [*Phil. Trans.* 1818, p. 486.]

The author, at the commencement of this paper, refers to the 12th volume of the Asiatic Researches, in which there are detailed accounts of two complete sections of an arc on the meridian, measured by him in prosecuting the Trigonometrical Survey of the Peninsula of India. The first is comprehended between the parallels of Punnæ, a station near Cape Comorin, in latitude $8^{\circ} 9' 38''.39$, and Patchipolliam in Coimbatore, in latitude $10^{\circ} 59' 48''.93$. The second is comprehended between the parallels of Patchipolliam and Namthabad, a station near Gooty in the ceded districts, in latitude $15^{\circ} 6' 0''.21$.